

LEADING ARTICLES—August 15, 1930

REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
DAVIS ADVOCATES SHORTER WORKDAY
WAGE CUTS SUICIDAL
RAWLEIGH OF FREEPORT
UNION AND INDIVIDUAL



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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1930

No. 28

REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Labor-displacing, job-destroying machinery will increase rather than decrease in the future, according to a statement by Perry W. Reeves, a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. He declares that if labor-displacing machinery "deprives the worker of his job and at the same time no provision is made so that he can secure another, something is fundamentally wrong with the industry or the industrial training program in his community."

To relieve the unemployment caused by the revolutionary advance of mechanized production, Mr. Reeves urges the "training and adjustment of adults to new jobs." But there must not be any let-up in creating the army of unemployed by the uncontrolled introduction of the labor-displacing machinery itself, because, as he visions our civilization, those who own our industries must maintain their supremacy "in competition" with those who own the industries in other countries, and in this industrial armament competition the job-displacing machine is the outstanding and essential factor.

In regard to wages, Mr. Reeves holds that employers should pay the workers who hold the steady jobs "not only a living wage sufficient to supply the food, clothing and shelter necessary for existence," but also a "saving wage which will enable the worker to lay by something for a 'rainy day.'" In addition, if we are to have "continued prosperity," the employers should pay "even more than a saving wage, since the worker must have sufficient income to enable him to purchase some of the luxuries which we are manufacturing today." Among the luxuries Mr. Reeves includes "modern homes, the radio, the automobile, the electric refrigerator, and numerous mechanical servants in the home."

Unless the employers see to it that the workers have steady jobs, Mr. Reeves fears they will become the "prey of the 'soap boxer' and join the ranks of the discontented."

As he sizes up the unemployment situation in particular and the industrial situation in general, the major stabilizing force is an army of efficient workers "who can do the work which their employers need to have done." He believes that vocational education, including the re-education of the out-of-works, old and young, to new jobs, is the one institution to achieve this result.

RELIEVES UNEMPLOYMENT.

An extra appropriation of \$50,000,000 by Congress in April for highway construction in the Federal-aid system has contributed materially to the relief of unemployment, according to figures made public by the Roads Bureau.

In April, 1930, there were 20,200 employed on Federal-aid projects, which was 4000 more than the number reported for April, 1929. In May, 31,400 workers were employed as against 26,600 in May, 1929, an increase of 4,800. In June, 35,800 were at work compared with 34,500 in June, 1929, an increase of 1300.

These figures represent the workers employed by contractors in road construction, but do not include the workers employed in the manufacture of road materials.

DAVIS ADVOCATES SHORTER WORKDAY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Adoption of the shorter workday to relieve unemployment conditions was strongly urged by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis in a statement here.

"If those industries, operating on a 12-hour day schedule would adopt the eight-hour day, there would be employment for one-third more men," Secretary Davis pointed out. A shorter week for those industries operating on a seven-day basis would have a like result, he said.

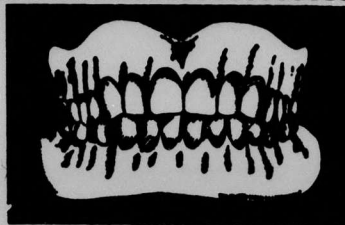
Davis, commenting on a recent survey of the iron and steel industry in the Birmingham, Ala., district, said: "The payrolls of 16 iron and steel plants show that only about 28 per cent of the employees are on an eight-hour day, nearly 42 per cent on a 10-hour day, 27 per cent on a 12-hour day, 45 per cent on a six-day week, 32 per cent alternate, having a six-day week one week and then two seven-day weeks. In other words, each third week is a six-day week, while 22 per cent have a straight seven-day week, and most of these have the 12-hour day.

"In the plants covered there were 4434 employees. A straight eight-hour day, even with six days a week, would considerably more than double the employment, and if that district with one industry would go on an eight-hour day and five-day week, it could regularly employ three men where it now employs one, which would make a very appreciable dent, if not entirely absorb, Birmingham's unemployed."

Secretary Davis added that the United States Steel Corporation and the Republic Steel Corporation, which operate plants in the Birmingham district, have decreased working hours, but smaller mills have not followed their example. Other industries are also turning toward the shorter working day and week, he stated.

It was a wordy fight, and the little man with what looked like two pounds of sausages under his arm, gave his parting shot.

"The sooner," he said emphatically, "that I never see your face again the better it will be for both of us when we meet."



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WAGE CUTS SUICIDAL.

The suggestion of the Wall Street Journal and similar reactionary employer agencies that employers should use the drastic reduction in prices which has taken place this year as a reason for attempting to enforce wage reductions "has evoked no sympathetic response from the country's industrial leaders," declares the New York World in an editorial which uses the recent declaration of the executives of a number of large manufacturing companies against wage reductions to confirm this view. "The consensus among them was that such a policy, instead of relieving depression, would only tend to accentuate it," the World says.

While admitting that certain employers have already made "sporadic wage reductions" and expressing the fear that the "sporadic" wage reducers may increase, the World insists that "the determination of representative captains of industry to maintain wage scales is one of the best assurances of a business revival on a sound basis as soon as demand and supply are brought into better alignment. And one of the surest ways of postponing the return to normal would be a concerted effort of employers to 'take it out on labor.'"

Father was sitting in the armchair one evening, when his little son came in and showed him a new penknife, which he said he had found in the street.

"Are you sure it was lost?" inquired the father.

"Of course, it was lost! I saw the man looking for it!" replied the youngster.—Watchman Examiner (New York).

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Shoes for Women

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Manager

RAWLEIGH CAN'T TELL WHAT WAGES PLANT PAYS.

"We Decide Those Matters," Is Motto, While Inquiry Shows Nine-Hour Day in Big Pressroom—Girls Complain of Making \$15 Top Rate.

By Joseph A. Wise.

This is the third of a series of articles about conditions in the big W. T. Rawleigh plant at Freeport, Ill.—the plant whose owner has played his part in Presidential campaigns and who sought to win big benefits in the recent tariff fight. These stories were written after inspection of the plant and after discussing the matter with Rawleigh himself—the first time Rawleigh and his plant ever came under such scrutiny.—Editor.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Henry Ford furnishes the ideal and inspiration that guides the industrial policy of the "open shop" W. T. Rawleigh Company of Freeport, Illinois, and its international manufacturing, plantation and selling organization, said W. T. Rawleigh, its founder and head, in an interview with me at Freeport.

The alleged Ford policy as practiced by Rawleigh would cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of even a Ford, who pays his employees so little that they find themselves, on the average, in hock to the extent of \$7 each at the end of the year.

I asked Rawleigh to name the top wage that he pays his employees. He said he did not know. I asked him to name the minimum wage. He said he did not know. I asked him to name the average wage. He did not know that, either.

"I leave those matters to others," he said. "Those questions are taken up from time to time and a decision reached."

"Do your employees have an organization that is authorized to designate representatives to discuss hours, wages and conditions of employment with you?"

Doesn't Want Unions to "Bother" Him.

"No, we are operating on an 'open shop' basis and we decide those matters. We have been operating on an 'open shop' basis for 40 years; we have done pretty well in building up a good business and we are not going to permit any outsiders to come in here and compel us to change it. We don't bother the unions and we don't want them to bother us."

I was told on what I consider good authority that the 25 girls employed in the Rawleigh printing plant bindery had bitterly complained last winter that they could only make \$7 and \$8 a week under the piecework system that is in vogue in all departments. It is said that \$15 is top wages for a girl under this system.

Rawleigh has a very large pressroom in his printing plant. Many employing printers who are getting along pretty well would consider that they were sitting on top of the world if they had a pressroom half as large. Besides two gigantic rotary color presses, the room is filled with a dozen or more large flat bed and pony cylinder presses, machinery for making cardboard cartons and other equipment. The plant uses 150 carloads of paper and completes about 175,000,000 pieces of printing annually.

The printing plant is on a basis of 50 hours a week, which prevails throughout all other departments of the Rawleigh industry, except in the glass bottle factory, where there are three shifts of eight hours each.

Nine-Hour Day and Ten-Hour Night Shift.

The Rawleigh pressmen on the day shift work nine hours the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturday. The night shift works ten hours five nights a week and is off on Saturday.

It was difficult to ascertain what wages are paid to these pressmen, but I was assured on good authority that the top wage is no more than \$35 a week, with pressfeeders receiving from \$10 to \$25 a week. There is no differential in pay between day and night work and no extra pay for overtime, I was told.

The union scale for pressmen in Freeport is \$40 for 44 hours, day work, and 10 per cent added for night work. Overtime calls for time and a half up to three hours and double time after that. Sundays and holidays call for double time.

Union building tradesmen of Freeport have wage scales ranging from 90 cents to \$1.25 an hour, with time and a half for overtime.

Freeport Labor Says:

W. T. Rawleigh sent a message to the building tradesmen of Freeport, Ill., through Joseph A. Wise, staff correspondent of ILNS, to the effect that he (Rawleigh) had consulted his attorney and would "get after" these trade unionists if they didn't "watch out." Wise delivered the message at a regular meeting of the Freeport Building Trades Council on the night of July 11th. The following is a verbatim transcript from the minutes of that meeting:

"In the matter of a statement attributed to Brother F. L. Campbell with reference to W. T. Campbell with reference to W. T. Rawleigh on the question of organized labor, to the effect that Freeport would be better off if he and his whole factory were moved out of Freeport and thrown into the lake, a lengthy discussion of the matter seems to indicate that the consensus of opinion is to the effect that Brother Campbell's statement as cited is substantially correct, and further, that W. T. Rawleigh, over a long period of time, has been quite antagonistic to organized labor."

Rawleigh Has—

Manufacturing plants in: Freeport, Memphis, Winnipeg, Montreal and Melbourne, Australia. Distributing plants at: Chester, Pa.; Oakland, Calif.; Richmond, Va.; Denver, Colo., and Albany, N. Y.

A thousand-acre experimental farm at Freeport, where he tests out results obtained from poultry foods and medicinal preparations.

Plantations in Madagascar, the French West Indies and the Comoro Islands, where he raises vanilla beans and other raw products for extracts and spices.

Rawleigh Makes—

And sells direct to consumers in all parts of the world, through 7500 peddlers who carry packs or sample cases, 200 products in the following classifications: Medicines, extracts and spices, toilet preparations, toilet soaps, food products, stock and poultry raisers' supplies and a large number of miscellaneous products.

(Next week: The Rawleigh glass bottle enterprise.)

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MISSION

THE POWER OF MONEY—HOW WE WASTE THIS POWER.

By Mary E. Ryder,

President, Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries,
and Special Representative of Allied Print-
ing Trades, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 5.

Education is the solution of all our problems. Especially is this true in the education of women who possess what we are fond of calling our power. That money is power is an accepted fact, but we seem to think we can induct the education necessary to control that power through the men, and past experience has proven we cannot, but must take the most direct route, to the woman's mind. And it must be done in a concrete fashion so that at least we get some representation in this army of women from every trade union that has a charter through the American Federation of Labor.

We should view with alarm the various avenues of education which are now moulding public opinion. How many of them are friendly to us? How many radio programs that filter into the home of the trade union families carry a word or message from us? So few, that it is not to be wondered at that many of the women who should be our staunchest allies are having their minds actually warped with fallacious notions about moral and social questions.

Education can be more readily assimilated by women, who if they are the home maker proper, have more time to read, analyze and think than the men. Modern machinery has made the most modest home free from much of its former drudgery. And yet, do we find much of this new-found leisure being used for the trade union movement's benefit? We believe, if you will make a survey, you will find most of these workmen's wives in a maelstrom of activities that have no direct bearing on the trade union, activities made possible through the unions solely, which gives them the time and opportunity to take up church, fraternal, civic and political work, and the great loyalty and zeal they lavish on these other agencies should at least be in part devoted to the great cause of unionism.

From the little time which has been devoted to the organization of women, we believe they can be made the greatest ally the movement can attain. They possess that indefinable, innate spiritual

emotion that is so easily aroused. They become more intense than men and attack these measures with a zeal born of a natural instinct, to learn how to protect and preserve.

And so it is that this great task of mobilizing these women is before us. The longer we put it off the nearer we come to the day of reckoning. Can it be possible that we shirk the task? Can it be possible that we have any misgivings about its great need? Surely students of the labor movement do not need to be sold the idea that educating the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters will be stimulating to our great cause and that it is the proper and only real artery to the great force known as purchasing power?

(Concluded in our next.)

New Yorker (incredulously)—And you mean to say that in California you have 365 days of sunshine a year?

Man from Los Angeles—Exactly so, sir, and that's a mighty conservative estimate.—Stray Bits.

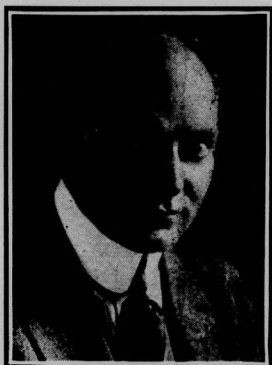


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—JUDGE GEORGE J. STEIGER

While standing in a street car, little Jimmie kept sniffing and rubbing his nose. A lady near him said:

"Haven't you got a handkerchief, sonny?"

"Yessum, but I don't lend it to strangers."

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California

"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

John James Neely, 66 years of age, a member of the Chronicle chapel, passed away on August 7, 1930. "Johnny" Neely had been a member of No. 21 the greater part of his life and was known to practically every member in the local organization. The deceased was a native of San Francisco, and is survived by his widow and several children. Funeral services were held in St. Francis Church, and the burial was at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Ray G. Barnhart passed away at the San Francisco Hospital last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Barnhart was 49 years of age, a native of Kansas, and had been a member of No. 21 for some years. The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lottie Barnhart, of San Francisco, and one sister, Miss F. Barnhart, of Portland, Ore. Funeral services were held on August 12th under the auspices of the union, and burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Word has been received that John A. Keefe, one of No. 21's residents at the Union Printers' Home, passed away on August 11th. The deceased was one of the old-time members of the local union, who about two years ago, because of failing health, became a resident of the Home. The body has been shipped to San Francisco, and burial services will be held on Saturday morning, August 16th, from St. Michael's Church, and burial will be at Holy Cross Cemetery.

"Rod" Payne is again in our midst. On Wednesday, August 13th, Mr. Payne returned from a three-year stay in Tokio, Japan. While in Japan "Rod" had complete mechanical charge of the Tokio Advertiser. Mr. Payne's entire force was made up of native Japanese, and he thoroughly enjoyed his stay in the "Flowery Kingdom." Mr. Payne, during his stay in Japan, became quite an authority on Oriental customs and can also qualify as a linguist. Mr. Payne is somewhat undecided as to whether or not he will return to Tokio, but those who have had the pleasure of hearing him recount his experiences in Japan are of the opinion that he will succumb to the call of Kito Moro and the other almond-eyed beauties with whom he became acquainted.

Word has reached San Francisco that the members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 recently voted favorably upon the proposition to levy an assessment of one per cent on the earnings of members, the proceeds of the assessment to be used for an out-of-work benefit. In addition, members holding situations have agreed to take one day off in each two weeks.

Walter C. Bleloch, Chicago manager of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, dropped dead on the golf links at Excelsior Springs, Mo., on Tuesday, August 5th. The deceased, who was 57 years of age, was a member of the Chicago Typographical Union, and had, before accepting position with the Linotype company, worked in many cities of the United States. Mr. Bleloch was a member of the Old Time Printers' Association of Chicago. He is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

In this age of the rapid mechanization of industry other organizations closely allied with the Typographical Union are, in the light of announcements made, asking themselves "What of the morrow?" Recent dispatches as to the development of the teletypesetter have brought to the

minds of printers the above quoted query. And now comes the announcement of a new device which will insert roto and other special sections into the previously printed and gathered newspaper. The device known as the "Automatic Inset Register" was recently demonstrated in Middlesex, England. It is said that the device is an attachment that can be fitted to any existing press, provided suitable space is available at the end or the side of the press. Or it can, if desired, be placed on floor above the press and the web run through a slot in the floor. Quite a lengthy description is printed in a trade paper. One begins to wonder just how far the elimination of human element in industry can be carried. Apparently the mechanization of industry, together with mass production, presents an increasingly serious problem to the worker.

"Three hundred members by January, 1931." Away back in 1887, when Jim Olwell and several of his printer colleagues started the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, little did they realize that 43 years later the reports would show that \$7,300 had been paid in death benefits, \$75,000 in sick benefits, and \$38,000 for doctors and medicines, or a total of over \$120,000. When one stops to think of the happy-go-lucky manner of the printer of yester-year and even up to a few short years ago, one will realize to what extent the expenditure of these many thousands of dollars have gone to relieve the sufferings of our fellow craftsmen. Think of the burden some of them would have been to the community and to YOU (for a printer seldom refuses help to one of his own) had not these men availed themselves of the protection of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society. In addition, the loan of thousands of dollars, in small sums at a time, have helped many a fellow over a tough stretch. This protection is offered to you with the same staple guarantee that 43 years' service has for so long given to the printers about the bay. Just to acquaint a limited number of

eligibles with the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, the initiation fee has been reduced one-half until the January meeting in 1931. Now is the time to join. There is no tomorrow. Secretary-Treasurer, Albert Springer, Sr., 550 Baker street, will be glad to give you further information.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Nearer and nearer encroaches the teletypesetter on the domain of the human typesetter. A United Press dispatch Saturday from White Plains, N. Y., recorded its application commercially on a chain of newspapers. Allegedly the instrument, used successfully in various tryouts, makes possible sending of news by electric impulses and setting in type in distant cities. What effect, if any, the contraption will have on employment only time will tell. But—

"Praises be," ejaculated Elmer McGraw, "I'm a make-up."

"I'll bet," said Bill Hammond, "proofreaders are necessary whether type be set by robots or rumhounds."

"So are machinists," Bill Leslie comforted himself.

"And a bozo who spends his dough in the bank should get a lot of wrinkles," Rabbi Henno testified.

"If worst comes to worst," mused "Gorilla Lou" Schmidt, "I can go back to tree-sitting."

An interesting personality is that of Frank H. Lowe of the Union Labor Journal, Bakersfield, who dropped in recently to visit Herb Ryder, a former resident of the valley city. For years Mr. Lowe has devoted himself to the promotion of labor in that section and is one of the best known unionists of Central California.

Members of No. 21, especially those on The News, learned with regret of the passing last week in Sacramento, of Frank Vaughn's mother at the advanced age of 90. For several years Mrs. Vaughn had been confined to her home due to paralysis, but her intellect remained keen to the

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end and her cheerfulness during her long illness was equaled only by her courageous acceptance of the inevitable. All join in extending sympathy to Mr. Vaughn in his bereavement. In the temporary absence of the chairman, Foreman Davy wired a friend in Sacramento to send a floral piece on behalf of the chapel, another for himself, and one for Pop Greer.

Frank Glenn, machinist sub, left last week for Colorado Springs to enter the Home to be treated by specialists for hip trouble.

There always has to be a first time, was John Dow's attitude when a Shuvralay accented its first syllable head-on into the rear of Johnny's new Model A.

"These new pants," confided Chuck Adams, "are like starting life all over. The old pair I could stand on the floor, take a running jump, and be dressed, but I needed a windlass to get me out of 'em."

Dynamite and nitroglycerin or hammer and chisel, perhaps all, were used on a few of our most gentlemanly printers so effectively they have nary an ache left, and the dental profession undoubtedly learned a lot lately about extracting molars, money and moans, as Jay Palmiter, Jack Bengston, Shorty Davison, Alfie Moore and Al Crackbon can tell you.

"This is the P. G. & E. Will you do us the favor to step to the window and see if the street lights are lit?" "They're all lit," Milt Dunning assured him. "Well, when you go back to bed, will you blow 'em out?" And the phone clicked. Mr. Dunning is still looking for the bimbo who roused him from a sound snooze to pull that fast one.

Jimmy Donnelly says he's going to the Thous- and Islands on his vacation and stay a week on each island. . . . Shorty Davison and Sid Tiers, away for a rousing rest, are expected back soon. . . . Niel Henderson is back after a month or more of the great outdoors. . . . So is Phil Scott. . . . Jack Livingston has a sub slaving for him. . . . Lucile Davis scooted for home and mother. . . . Harry Crotty, partaking of the simple life, intends to leave his skates home.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Last Thursday afternoon, August 7th, the members of this composing room were shocked to learn of the sudden death of John J. Neely. To the bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathies at their loss.

To W. A. Clifford, the profound sympathies of the chapel are extended at the loss of his loving wife, who passed away in Oakland on August 6th.

Boy! Page the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture corporation or other motion picture people, for we have in this chapel real talent. The other evening motion pictures of the various phases necessary to the producing of type for a newspaper were shot in the composing room, and the wealth of talent, dramatic and otherwise, revealed was remarkably surprising. Take the superb acting of Al Adams, who took the lead. Boy, the way he does it puts John Gilbert in the extra class. And "Pop" Fish—there was class. "Sparky" Landers and George Langridge would fit into the scheme of any picture. John O'Brien furnished the comedy aspect—he's good, too. Proofreader Richards and Copyholder Welch should never be employed in those vocations, for they displayed ability enough to headline in any production. Don Boone and Makeup DeMartini, while in minor parts, executed those parts with the grace of a Barrymore. Supporting Adams in the operating scenes were Tommy Turner and Ralph McIntosh, and their work was of an exceptional high character—they both "hung the elevator" at the right time. The really big shot of the whole production, so far as the composing room was concerned, was Al Overly. There's an actor! Al is a regular Lon Chaney. First he took the role of a telegrapher in the wire room scenes, and later appeared as a makeup on the first page. His work was of such high standard that he won the admiration of all

who watched him and the fanmail he is receiving requires the services of a deaf, dumb and blind secretary's entire time to answer. This picture is being produced by the Chronicle as a promotion stunt, and will later be shown as an educational picture at the California, starting August 22nd.

It was a darn shame that the monkeys in the Fleishhacker Zoo were not getting their accustomed peanuts and other tidbits from the throngs that flock to the place, and Jimmy Sullivan, as a public spirited citizen, decided to carry on an independent investigation. After many days he found the reason why the monks were not getting what rightfully belonged to them. Turning in his report to the Park Commissioners, that august body decided that the best thing to do would be to bar Dinty Gallagher from the zoo, for Jimmy claims he was getting the peanuts instead of the monkeys.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held on Sunday, August 17th, at Labor Temple. Remember, the meeting convenes at 1 p. m. sharp. Though the hour for official adjournment is 4 p. m., adjournment is strictly in order when the business of the meeting is concluded before the hour of 4 p. m. Roll call may be had before the official hour, 2 p. m., provided the business of the meeting has been concluded. But in cases where the meeting continues in session until or after 3 p. m., those answering roll call at 2 p. m. and who leave the meeting before 3 p. m. will not be entitled to the rebate of \$1.50 allowed for attending the meeting. We can see no logical reason or excuse, excepting sickness and so forth, for failure on the part of many members to attend monthly meetings of their union. Other exceptions are, of course, those who reside outside of the city in which the meetings of their unions are held. It is a well-known fact that the officers and directors of big business organizations like the steel trust and bankers combine have, as a rule, a full attendance at their "Union," or directors' meetings, which, no doubt, contributes largely to the success of those business enterprises. In this connection we desire to call to the attention of the members of printing trades unions of an article in the October, 1929, Typographical Journal, entitled, "In What Class Are You?" In this article members of unions are divided into three classes. And in order that one may ascertain the particular class he is in, it would be advisable for those who have have not done so to read this article carefully.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, nothing of any particular importance has transpired in the mailer world. Apparently, the majority of members are awaiting the convening of the Houston conventions. With the court hearing on the ancillary bill of complaint having been set for

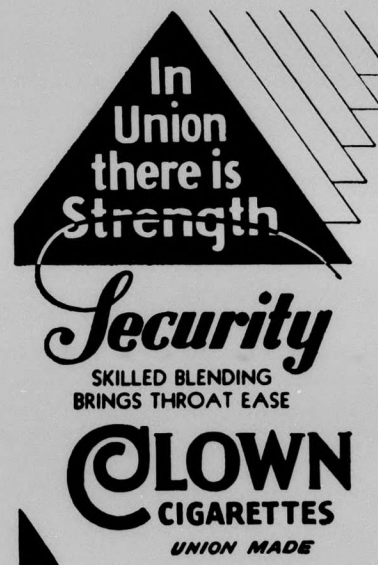
September 25th, after and not before the M. T. D. U. Houston convention has become a matter of history, it will be interesting to learn what action the M. T. D. U. convention is going to take in relation thereto. This state of affairs will no doubt give the M. T. D. U. statesmen plenty to think about. The likelihood of any policy put forward by either faction of the M. T. D. U. relative to the mailer injunction meeting with the unanimous approval of the delegates at the M. T. D. U. convention is extremely remote, judging by what the candidates for M. T. D. U. offices had to say about each other. The M. T. D. U. losing ground is what led primarily to the split between Smith and McArdle. With McArdle's defeat of Smith for president and a practically bankrupt treasury, how can the M. T. D. U. avoid losing still further prestige. Attempts at wooing the outlaw locals back into the M. T. D. U. fold will prove un-availing.

Chas. York, Chronicle chapel, and S. J. Finnegan, Call-Bulletin chapel, have returned to work after brief but enjoyable vacations in the open spaces far from the nerve-racking mailer grind. . . . Emil ("Bill") Williams, a former member of No. 18, paid the boys here a flying visit the fore-part of the week from Los Angeles.

A blonde flapper called at the hospital the day after the accident. I want to see the young man who was injured in the auto wreck last night."

"Are you the girl who was with him?" asked the nurse.

"Yes," was the reply, "and I thought it was only right to come and give him the kiss he was trying for."—Boston Transcript.



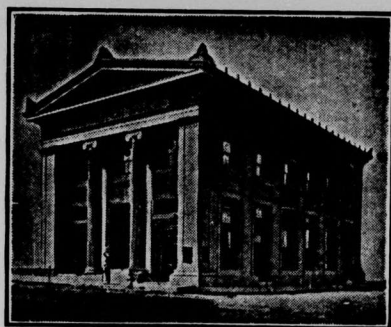
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1930

Each month sees a better understanding of the injunction evil. Each month recruits join the army of those fighting the menace to liberty. Each month more trade unionists are aroused. President Green of the American Federation of Labor declares the injunction is labor's paramount issue. He does not overstate the case. The injunction destroys human freedom, and whatever destroys human freedom in any degree will broaden its field of destruction unless it is itself destroyed. Every reactionary power is aligned against labor in this fight. But labor is on the side of progress. Labor stands on the ground hallowed by the Minute Men. Candidates for Congress may not like this issue—but there it is, made not by labor but by tyrannical judges. Freedom must triumph!

Roy Dickinson, associate editor of Printers' Ink, has gone the Literary Digest one better and has conducted a poll of employers on maintaining wage rates. Dickinson reports finding a cross-section of 75 per cent of American employers in basic industries opposed to wage reductions. Roy Dickinson has observed industry a long time. He began to get a good look at it during the war, when, as an army captain—later a major—he helped management to understand men. As an editor he is, in association with other progressive men, engaged in finding the relation between production and distribution. He finds and has many times declared that distribution of commodities is better where wages are better—that the American wage earners' income is the backbone of distribution and that what we need is good wages—wages that keep getting better. Dickinson lives in New Jersey, and it may be that some day the people of that state will make him governor. They have a way of spotting men of progressive thought and of courage in that state. There is but one thing to suggest to the important employers who have gone on record in letters and telegrams to Dickinson against wage cutting and that is that they enter into relations with the proper trade unions and bring a new and powerful element into their plants—justice, co-operation and good will. Meanwhile a man of vision and energy has put on record a group of men who employ thousands.

UNION AND INDIVIDUAL

You are an individual; but you are also associated with many other individuals in your organization. The union was organized for the purpose of giving better protection to the individual, and affording him a certain amount of insurance of faith and fair dealing on the part of his fellows.

It logically follows that our common life can insure good faith and fair dealing between individuals only to the extent that the partakers in this common life recognize and support, in reasonable ways, the standards of good faith and fair treatment which should govern between individuals. For a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and you, the individual, are an important link in the common life with which you are associated, whether you realize it or not.

No man and no woman can rightly and logically live for themselves alone. The individual life is inextricably interwoven with the greater common life of the union. The individual is often called upon to place the good of the union, the good of the whole, before his individual desires in determining his actions. If the individual should refuse to do this, organization would crumble away and each individual member would suffer the loss of that greater good which becomes possible through co-operating with the organization that aims at the greatest good to the greatest number, however imperfectly it may achieve it.

Of course, in the nature of things, the personal desire of the individual is often in conflict with his duty to his organization—to the common good. He is often tempted to turn his back upon obligations which he has assumed as a member and a partaker in its benefits. He often forgets that if he is unfaithful to those trusts which his position in the union has brought to him, the greater good of organized labor is by that much weakened and undermined by his action.

And so, when one feels that his personal desires have been thwarted in expression by the demands of his organization, which is greater than any one individual, when he feels that he is not free to follow desire which might lead him into anti-organization conduct, it will help him greatly to remember that it is a positive and constructive action in which he is engaged. He is not a slave dragged at the heel of circumstances. He has chosen, all things considered, to be true to that greater benefit of the whole. The choice is his alone. Let him therefore not simply "endure" the pangs of thwarted desire, but remember that he is taking an active part in creating and preserving that greater good which comes to an organization that supports the standards of good faith and fair dealing between its members, and a reasonable sense of responsibility to those obligations which concern not the individual alone, but the union as a whole.

The individual who tries to play his part in this respect will have need for all his courage, poise, faith, but constructive action carries with it a reward all its own. Let us try to live the Golden Rule, for the present conditions are about as trying as you will ever be confronted with. The need for unionism grows daily rather than diminishes and every worker must, therefore, be willing, in the interest of the whole, to make sacrifices of individual opinion and desire.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Racketeering continues to be a big subject. It will get bigger. Finally something will happen—and zowie! There will drop on the fat head of racketeering something that will be understood as final. There was a time when pious newspapers talked about labor racketeers, thinking that was all that was necessary. Of course they wanted something done about that; it made good reading for the "upper classes." It wasn't long before racketeering forced its way into some of the most pious of the pious newspaper circles and that changed the tune a bit. Certain forms of racketeering shelter behind a quasi legal barrier; most of it is flagrant violation of law in fact and in spirit, while all of it is outlawry in effect. High dignitaries talk about "enforcement of law" as to liquor. Many of them know they are spilling hokum and camouflage. Most of them do not use the same emphasis about racketeering.

Racketeering ramifies into high places—into courts and other high political offices. The reason for this is that there is money in racketeering. Those who get money unlawfully are glad to split with those who protect the crooked game. There is this to remember: In the end society always protects itself by whatever means it deems necessary for that protection. Booze-running is one of the best fields for racketeering loot and, of course, if the prohibition amendment could be repealed, a hard blow would be struck at racketeering. However, that seems not to have dawned on a great many very influential people and so the loot continues good. The United States Government spends money to enforce prohibition, but it does not spend money to stop racketeering. The inconsistency of this would not, of course, be apparent to dry-voting, hard-drinking Congressmen whose first object is to get re-elected.

In the West in the days of gold rushes and silver rushes there were racketeers. Officers of the law either did not exist or were powerless or were in on the graft. One famous outlaw got himself elected sheriff in one gold rush center. Finally decent people got tired of all that. The "California collar" came into vogue and it became more and more unhealthy to be an outlaw.

* * *

Comes queer news from Detroit, escaping most papers. Charles E. Sorenson, representing the Ford company, testified before the Fish Congressional Committee that Ford maintains his own police force, which checks up on its workers. That is important news, especially for Ford workers. Sorenson made the curious statement that if American industries are as sound as advertised, America has nothing to fear from the reds. He said Ford was not ashamed of his relation with the soviet regime. As reported by the United States Daily, Sorenson sought to tell his story with as little offense as possible to Ford's soviet friends. He said the private police force hadn't had any trouble with reds. Shown soviet literature distributed in Ford plants, he said, "I wish that might be prevented." The private police force evidently isn't looking for any trouble with the agents of the soviets which have given Mr. Ford great big contracts. "Our relations have been entirely satisfactory," Mr. Sorenson said. That is interesting and in all it is very illuminating.

Professor (in engineering class)—What is a dry dock?

Student—A physician who won't give out prescriptions.—Drexerid.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, August 6, 1930, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m. and on roll call all officers were present.

The minutes of the League meeting held July 16th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 for N. D. Piper; same accepted and the delegate seated.

Communications—From the Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes; read and filed. From the Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From the Unity Hosiery Mills, asking for support in the purchase of their union-made hosiery, stating that the Eagleson Co., F. G. Johnson Clothing Co., R. A. French Shoe Store and the Rochester Clothing Co. carry the Unity brand hosiery for sale. From Organized Labor Publishing Co., submitting a proposition for use of advertising space; referred to the Agitation Committee.

Secretary's Report—Stated he had been away in the country for two weeks. That he was out evenings with literature at the meetings. That through the Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 131, he was going to Napa next Tuesday to put on a union label review. They are also planning on a trip to Santa Maria for the same purpose.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters, report things very quiet. Typographical Union No. 21, state they are on record against permanent registration. Carpenters' Union No. 483, report work has not picked up as expected. Hatters, say it is still slow; have their price bill pending with their employers; say many non-union hats are being sold in downtown stores; look for their union label when buying a hat. United Garment Workers, report their members are not busy on overalls and only fair work on corduroy pants, flannel and stag shirts; demand their union label; are visting unions in Oakland just now. Printing Pressmen, report things slow; some plants have shut down. Cigar-makers, state work is very poor not only for their union factories but also for non-union ones; look for their blue union label. Millmen's Union, state things are quiet; that the Eureka Mills at 13th and Mission streets use the union label stamp on their product; remember this when you buy mill-work. Pile Drivers, state work is picking up a little; a few men going to work. Molders, report their members are only working three days a week just now; ask you to patronize home industry and buy the union-made Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark Stoves. Cracker Bakers, report that the Standard Biscuit Co., American Biscuit Co., California Cracker Co., Andrews, Wilmans Biscuit Co., Mother's Cookie Co., Golden Bear Cookie Co. and Grandma Cookie Co. are fair to them; that the National Biscuit Co., S. F. Biscuit Co. and the Los Angeles Biscuit Co. are unfair. Cracker Packers, have a number of members on the idle list. Steam Fitters, Sign Painters, Miscellaneous Employees, Stereotypers, Elevator Constructors, report things fair or no change. Demand the Grocery Clerks' Union button when buying. Ladies' Auxiliary, state they will donate two pairs of union-made women's silk hosiery as a gate prize for the Labor Day picnic; will hold a bunco party the first meeting in September; have sold many pairs of women's union-made hosiery during the past year and will have a new lot of fall styles.

Good and Welfare—Under this head Delegate Edwards of Millmen's Union told of the conditions he found while in Montana and especially at Butte during the teamsters' and clerks' strike. Stated there was more co-operation there than here. Delegate Willis stated that the District Council of Carpenters expected any union man or woman, when buying a home, to find out if it was built under union conditions. Delegate Linde of the

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the remedy for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes?

A.—Answering this question, the American Federation of Labor says: "The election of representatives to public office, state and national, who have definitely declared that they are opposed to the abuse of injunctions in labor disputes and favor legislation to correct these abuses. The appointment or election of enlightened liberal lawyers to our various courts so that laws enacted to regulate the use of injunctions shall be enforced as intended."

Q.—How many states now have old age pension laws?

A.—Twelve states have some form of pension system, Massachusetts being the latest to enact pension legislation.

Q.—Who is Bunji Suzuki?

A.—President of the Japanese General Federation of Labor. He has sometimes been called the "Samuel Gompers of Japan."

THE LEIGHTON INDUSTRIES.

Trade unionists will remember that when Mr. Leighton started in business in this city he began by establishing co-operative restaurants, and as the plan advanced all those engaged in any way with him got good returns on their investments.

Always these establishments have been strictly union, and at no time has there been discord or disagreement, so that every trade unionist can patronize the Leighton cafeterias and dairy lunches with a clear conscience and the certainty that the interests of organized labor are being promoted.

Hatters stated that the Beacon Hat Co. was going right ahead. Delegate Lawson of Carpenters' Union No. 483 stated the local gave as a prize a pair of union-made overalls at each meeting.

Receipts—\$1631.61. **Bills Paid**—\$145.25.

Adjournment—The meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, August 20, 1930.

"No union-earned money except for union-labeled goods and union service."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

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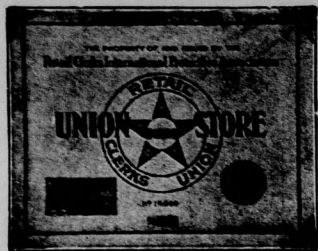
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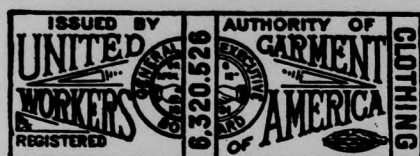
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of August 10, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President R. H. Baker.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Masters-Mates-Pilots, George M. Fouratt, George McLaughlin, vice Horace Strother, T. D. Cartland. Sailors, George Larsen, vice Andrew Furuseth. Steam Shovelmen, T. J. Murphy, vice George White. Asphalt Workers, John Deveney, vice John O'Connor. Blacksmiths, Wm. Cooper, vice George Cullen. Operating Engineers, Henry S. Smith, vice A. P. Zimmerman. Musicians No. 6, Clarence H. King, vice Walter Webber. From Miscellaneous Employees, John Courtney, Hans Doerfein, Edward Fromme, vice Al Vogel, W. Cowan, Wm. Mollenkopf. Ferry Boatmen, C. W. Deal, vice E. Erickson. Operating Engineers No. 59, Frank Lively, vice J. J. Hatrup. Laundry Drivers, Wm. A. Connolly, V. J. Stephens, C. M. Dowling, J. H. Duncan, Wm. N. Wallace. Marine-Diesel-Gas Engineers, B. R. Malone, W. E. Behan, R. Merriweather. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Board of Supervisors, stating that the ordinance regarding building inspection will be considered Tuesday, August 12th, at 2 p. m. From Herman the Tailor, regarding the new fall styles.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Northern Monterey Chamber of Commerce, inclosing resolutions requesting the United States Congress to grant to the Filipino people the immediate, complete and absolute independence for which they have for years been contending.

Request Complied With—From Chicago Federation of Labor, inclosing 20 tickets for Labor Day celebration.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of wage scale and agreement of Sausage Makers' Union, committee recommends indorsement subject to the approval of the California Butchers' Federation and the International Union. President Baker called attention to a report that the private power companies are contributing heavily to the Industrial Association, and are getting reimbursement for this outlay out of rates allowed by the Railroad Commission. Committee recommends that the Law and Legislative Committee be authorized and directed to investigate this matter and devise ways and means of obtaining a proper remedy by legislation or a proper ruling from the Railroad Commission. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—District Council of Clerks—Requested a demand for the Clerks' button when making purchases. Auto Mechanics—Brother Lovay has opened a repair shop at Ninth and Folsom and requested the patronage of all car owners.

Report of Special Committee—Consideration of report of Non-Partisan Political Committee. Moved and seconded that the report of the Non-Partisan Political Committee be re-referred back to committee, with instructions to committee to investigate and recommend candidates for legislative offices only. A point of order was raised that another motion is pending before the house since last regular meeting. Chair ruled the point of order not well taken. Delegate Haggerty appealed from decision of the chair; chair sustained by a vote of 98 to 94. Roll call vote requested by delegates representing 15 unions. Chair ruled request could not be entertained at this time.

Moved and seconded, that the Council go into executive session; motion lost by a vote of 60 in favor and 115 against.

Discussion was had as to right to roll call vote and secret ballot.

Chair thought such procedure not known to parliamentary law.

Secretary O'Connell renewed his original motion, that report be referred back to Non-Partisan Political Committee, with instructions to investigate and recommend candidates for legislative offices only.

Amendment made and seconded, that when vote is taken on the main question, it shall be by secret ballot; amendment carried. The main question was then debated at length.

During the debate a motion was made to lay the entire subject-matter on the table. Motion lost by a vote of 78 in favor and 80 against.

Previous question was called for, put and carried. Vote by secret ballot was then taken, the

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following Election Committee conducting the election: Delegates Armstrong, Roman, Wilson, F. O'Brien and Norieblank. Election Committee reported 174 ballots cast, of which two were blank, and that the vote stood 81 yes and 91 noes. The motion was therefore declared lost.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was agreed that further action on the report of the Non-Partisan Political Committee be made a special order of business at 9 p. m. next regular meeting of the Council.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$575.50. **Expenses**—\$269.50.

Council adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. W. G. Desepte, at 8:30 p. m.

Roll call of officers; absentees noted.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications were read and filed.

Reports of committees showed good progress.

A new member was given the obligation.

Unfinished Business: None.

New business: A motion was made, seconded and carried that the Auxiliary would donate two gate prizes to the Labor Day picnic.

The members gave good reports of visiting the shops and demanding the card and button.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

HAVE POVERTY WAGES.

Edward F. McGrady, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, assisted the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in its strike in Baltimore against sweatshops, low wages and miserable working conditions. In a number of speeches McGrady claimed that "one-quarter of the working men and women of Baltimore are living in poverty and that their wages do not supply the necessary food, clothing and other necessities for a decent life." He also declared that "there is another quarter of the workers whose incomes allow them the bare necessities, but usually not enough of the proper nourishment to keep them in good health." Mr. McGrady pointed out that these two groups are largely unorganized workers.

The statements about poverty and near poverty by the American Federation of Labor organizer were challenged, but recent official figures give good support to their correctness.

The Peoples' Court declares that "the usual decrease in poverty cases generally expected in summer did not materialize this year."

Chief Constable Doyle submitted figures showing that 11,735 poor persons were evicted from the homes during the first six months of 1930, compared with 9140 evictions during the first six months of 1929.

Rent cases which formerly numbered about 35 a day have now jumped to 125 per day.

Mr. McGrady maintained that these figures would continue to grow and that the only salvation for the Baltimore workers is organization. The strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers was successful. They obtained the union shop, shorter working hours and increased wages.

"What is your religion?" the recruit was asked. Promptly and smartly came the answer, "Militia, sir."

"No, no, I said 'religion'."

"Oh, 'religion,' sir. I beg your pardon. I'm a plumber."—Boston Transcript.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 9 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 493—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alhambra.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1796—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—373 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Rosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John J. Neely of the printers, Charles Hawley Pickard of the laundry workers, Charles S. Morton of the marine engineers, Alexander T. Smith of the theatrical stage employees, Charles Reynolds of the butchers, Manuel B. Tiexiera of the locomotive engineers.

W. E. Steineck, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Los Angeles, and representative of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, has been spending some time in the northern end of the State and the bay region in the interest of his organization. He is to appear as a witness before the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems at its next meeting in this city during the last week in August. He is to discuss state printing of textbooks.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From Masters, Mates and Pilots, George M. Fouratt, George McLaughlin, vice Horace Strother and T. D. Cartland. From Sailors, George Larsen, vice Andrew Furuseth. From Steam Shovelmen, T. J. Murphy, vice George White. From Asphalt Workers, John Deveney, vice John O'Connor. From Blacksmiths, Wm. Cooper, vice George Cullen. From Operating Engineers, Henry S. Smith, vice A. P. Zimmerman. Musicians No. 6, Clarence H. King, vice Walter Webber. From Miscellaneous Employees, John Courtney, Hans Doerfein, Edward Fromme, vice Al. Vogel, W. Cowan, Wm. Mollenkopf. From Ferry Boatmen, C. W. Deal, vice E. Erickson. From Operating Engineers No. 59, Frank Lively, vice J. J. Hatrup. From Laundry Drivers, Wm. A. Connolly, V. J. Stephens, C. M. Dowling, J. H. Duncan, Wm. N. Wallace. From Marine-Diesel-Gas Engineers, B. R. Malone, W. E. Behan, R. Merriweather.

The Labor Council has approved the new wage scale and working agreement of the Sausage Makers' Union and the matter will now go to the Executive Board of the State Federation of Butchers, after which, if approved by that organization, it will become the subject of negotiations with local employers.

It has been reported to the Labor Council that the private power companies are heavy contributors to the Industrial Association and that this outlay is recognized by the Railroad Commission in fixing gas and electric rates to consumers. The Law and Legislative Committee of the Council was directed to look into the matter and ascertain what could be done in the premises to put a stop to such an unfair practice.

Final consideration of the report of the Non-Partisan Political Committee will be a special order for 9 o'clock at the meeting of the Labor Council this evening because of the fact that the meeting last week lasted until the small hours of the morning owing to the lengthy debate on different parliamentary maneuvers on the part of the two sides to the question.

An ordinance providing for special inspectors on building construction jobs received the indorsement Tuesday of the Public Building and Lands Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Sponsored by John B. Leonard, superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection, the ordinance stipulates that the inspector's wages be paid by the person having the construction work done.

The call for the convention of the International Boilermakers' Union has been issued. It will convene in Kansas City, which is the headquarters of the organization, on Monday, September 8th. Sessions are held every three years. It is thought that No. 92, of this city, will elect a delegate, as this is expected to be one of the most important sessions held in many years.

The California State Federation of Butcher Workmen recently concluded its eleventh annual convention, this one being held at Fresno, with a large attendance from all over the State. Much business of interest to the craft was transacted. Watsonville was selected for the 1931 session in July. In view of the present economic situation throughout the State, a resolution was adopted urging each of the 23 locals in California to maintain the present agreement with employers concerning wages. The officers elected were: President, M. S. Maxwell of San Francisco; Secretary-Treasurer, M. Cuerra of San Francisco; First Vice-President, Chris Lages of Sacramento; Second Vice-President, H. T. Pitner of Modesto; Third Vice-President, G. A. Schwanke of Fresno; Fourth Vice-President, R. J. Collins of Oakland; Fifth Vice-President, R. Brugge of San Francisco; Sixth Vice-President, Earl Morehead of San Jose; Seventh Vice-President, Martin Storni of San Mateo; Eighth Vice-President, A. Anselmi of Oakland; Ninth Vice-President, John Funk of San Francisco, and Tenth Vice-President, G. Garrow of Los Angeles.

HAS NEW LATIN POLICY.

Popular attention is not given to a Department of State announcement that a "new Monroe Doctrine" will be formally proclaimed and that present policies of placing marines in South American countries at the first sign of internal trouble will be abandoned.

Close observers of conditions below the Rio Grande suggest that the changed American policy is because we are losing customers in these southern republics, who resent a denial of control over their affairs. This loss of markets has forced other viewpoints.

The author of the new plan is J. Reuben Clark, under-secretary of state during the Coolidge regime. Clark holds that the Monroe Doctrine was intended to stop European interference on this side of the Atlantic, and that such interference should be opposed by the United States on the theory that our interests would eventually be affected if this practice continued.

President Roosevelt was the author of the new system which permitted "invasions" of Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, Nicaragua and other Latin countries whenever internal troubles developed. President Coolidge elaborated this system by the claim that the American flag follows every American citizen. This overturned the former theory that when an American citizen entered another land he was under the laws of that country.

It is believed that the Clark theory will go far in developing a more friendly feeling among citizens in southern republics who can adjust their internal differences without aid of American marines.

IMBIBING FACTS NOT EDUCATION.

By Solomon Levitan, Treasurer,
State of Wisconsin.

Imbibing facts does not constitute an education. The mind and heart must be developed so that individual education is a benefit to fellow men.

Unless a piece of pine wood is properly prepared, the resin will continue to come out of it, even though it may take a fine polish in the beginning. So it is with an education; unless the ideals are refined, coarseness and vulgarity will crop out.

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